

WILSON GIVES RULE MEANING

Democratic Candidate for
President Issues State-
ment Showing Ideas
of Government

AMERICA PROSPEROUS

Democratic government has, the world over, had deep and far-reaching results. It has created a new conception of the functions of government. It is not merely that democratic government is based, as the old phrase used to go, on the "consent of the governed," but that it is based upon the participation in government of all classes and interests; and whenever this conception can be realized, whenever government is disentangled from its connection with special interests and made responsive to genuine public opinion, throughout the length and breadth of the great country, it at once gets new ideas and responds to new impulses. It then becomes an instrument of civilization and of humanity.

America has prospered, her energy has been so great, and her achievement hitherto so easy that she has not until our day felt the real difficulty and emergency of government. She has not had time, apparently, amidst her various and expanding industries to think of making her government economical in its administration and efficient at every point, as her own business enterprises are.

Every dollar that the government spends ought to be spent as carefully as if the resources of the country were limited. Every dollar of expenditure ought to mean something done or provided for the people. Waste is also weakness. Inefficiency brings confusion.

It is part of the new meaning of government, therefore, that its resources are not to be put at the disposal of a governing class or of any limited set of governing influences. But that those who exercise its authority must "keep house" for the whole people; must use the money raised by taxes as if it were expended in trust to produce the best possible results in the ordering and stimulation of our life.

It is an interesting circumstance that government is becoming less and less a business for politicians; that minds and energies of every kind are turning towards it as a part of the general enterprise of life. The reason we want our government to be free from every kind of private or narrow control is that we want to have it do more things than it would if it served only a few. Those who conduct it ought to have the vision of the nation itself—ought to be sensitive to impulses from every quarter. The statesman should sit down with the philanthropist, with the engineer, with the forest expert, with the student of soils and agricultural methods, with masters of technical and vocational education as well as with financiers and lawyers and manufacturers and merchants and those whose interests have usually been at the center of policy. Though he cannot himself keep the life of the nation as a whole in his mind, he can at least make sure that he is taking counsel with those who know, that his sympathies may be open upon every side and that he may seek to nerve civilization and humanity, not a party or any selfish program.

The Common Interest is Becoming Clear

These changes in the business character of government are not taking place because of any special knowledge of a few men, the leaders of parties and of public thought. They are, on the contrary, coming from out the general body of the nation itself.

The government is becoming more and more a sensitive, registering instrument. Public opinion has accumulated tremendous force in our day, not only, but it shows infinite richness and variety. Men of many occupations, of many interests, of many aspirations, contribute to it. Neighborhood meetings, city assemblies, state conventions, interstate gatherings, national conventions, are held by people of every sort interested in every kind of occupation. Debate stimulates each profession, each trade, each class of manufacturers, every union of laborers, every association of agents, and the cumulative effect upon opinion and upon affairs is incalculable.

Men are everywhere studying their own interests, not only from their special individual points of view, but also in conference with men following similar callings all over the country. The fine result of it all is that the common interest is becoming more and more clear—that it is easier to see things as a whole if you will but resort to the men who have studied them as a whole.

Why We Are Eager to Restore the Ideals of Our Government

Government, therefore, in the United States may be said to be entering upon a new day. That is the reason we are so impatient at some of the old influences which abound in it; that is the reason we are so eager to restore its ideals and to broaden its point of view; and that is also the reason why we wish to make it absolutely honest, not only, but thoroughly efficient.

A vast deal remains to be done in the more, line of efficiency. Indeed, there has been very little serious effort even yet in the direction of making the government of the United States as efficient as a successful business organization would be. For government is an instrument, not an object in itself. We ought to be interested in it only as it expresses the purpose of the people of the country.

The Duty of Government Regarding Pure Food

Take a special topic. Consider the duty of the government regarding pure food. The new aspect of govern-

ment is very well illustrated in the care that government takes, when it is justly conducted, to see to it that the food the people eat is pure. Pure food laws, whether of the state or of the nation, are of capital and fundamental importance. No man should be allowed to sell impure food, or adulterated food, or food from which the nutritious quality has been taken. And one of the greatest scandals of our time is that the pure-food laws we fought so hard to get are so often ignored and violated and circumvented.

This is not as new a function of government as some people suppose, but it is one which, unfortunately, our own governments, state and federal, took up very tardily, and which required the persistent agitation of such men as Doctor Wiley to make effective in the field of public opinion.

I do not know any function of government in which the two sides were more clearly illustrated. In the first place, the law must be clear, explicit, founded upon fact, unmistakable in its commands and in its penalties. But the law will not enforce itself.

And the indispensable second requirement is that the government should be absolutely independent of the influences which would desire to impair the application of such laws. It must be beyond being "reached" in any way. Its inspection of foods must be thorough, intelligent, fearless; and its application of the law must be absolutely without respect of persons or interests, financial or political.

It is a serious question now in many quarters whether these things can be said either of our pure-food or of their administration. Until that doubt is entirely removed, our government will not have squared itself with the duty and the standard of the times.

The Policy of Conservation Must Not Be Guided by Political Expediency

The matter of the conservation of our natural resources affords another illustration. We must renew our forests. We must preserve, by scientific care and cultivation, those that we have. We must see to it that the mineral resources of the country are not extravagantly wasted, and that with the care of our forests shall go the renewal also of those sources of the great rivers which lie on the mountainside and in the forested valleys.

It will not do for the government merely to prevent the use of the forests, merely to hold settlers off and make enterprise wait until it shall have determined what it will do with these things. It must adopt a policy of use as well as of reservation, and in this it must be guided by knowledge, not by mere political expediency.

Such knowledge is available. This is an age of specialization. There are men who can tell us, if we wish to hear disinterested counsel, just how these things can be used without being wasted or exhausted.

Again it is a question of good house-keeping. The government must administer our resources as a good trustee would administer a good estate for the support of a living and the benefit of those yet unborn.

That is the reason why the question of conservation has so come to the front in our time and has so broadened its meaning. We now do not hesitate to say that it is the business of government not only to see that men live under just laws, but to see that active means are taken for the conservation of their health and strength and for the establishment of every condition which will make them strong and free.

Government's Duty Toward Farmer

We now see, to take another illustration, that it is the duty of the government to take the scientific knowledge developed in the universities out to the workers of the country, to the farmers, for instance, to whom should we carry every item of what we know about the character and use of soils, about irrigation, about the rotation of crops, about the climatic and other conditions which determine what crops can best be produced in particular localities; about the preservation of fruit from insects and diseases; about the best times for planting in order to forestall conditions which have oftentimes cut our crops off; and everything else that may make knowledge the servant of industry. Knowledge is not developed for its own sake, to be consumed in the universities. It is valuable only for guidance and enlightenment.

Market Basket Symbol of Prosperity

The interest of government in high prices and an excessive cost of living is direct and manifest nowadays. Every law should be altered which gives rise to conditions which make it harder for the rank and file of men to live. And every means ought to be adopted by which labor may be kept in heart and made secure of its just earnings.

It is not by accident or the mere trick of parties that the market-basket has become a symbol of the people's prosperity and content. An essential matter with every man is, How shall he earn enough to support himself and those who are dependent upon him? If anyone is allowed to fix prices unjustly or arbitrarily; if anyone is allowed to secure what he doesn't earn; if one man is permitted a privilege which another man does not enjoy, and fills his pocket by means of that privilege, while another man starves; if the market-basket is empty, notwithstanding that the man who owns it is willing and able to work, then there is clearly something for government to set right.

Sanitation Government Problem

Great questions of sanitation and public health have become government questions in our day. Before the dawn of democracy, government had never paid any attention to these matters. Men were allowed to die like dogs. Nowadays we consider it the duty of statesmen to see that women are not overburdened with work; that children are not dwarfed and stunted by too great a burden of labor; that factories are properly ventilated; that dangerous machinery is properly guarded; that rivers are kept pure and cities clean; that hospitals are provided; that education is put within the reach of everybody; and that the humblest citizen of our country

has a full chance to live and thrive.

It is in this sense that government becomes the instrument of humanity, of social betterment.

This is the new meaning of government. Its business is to establish and maintain every condition which will assist the people to a sound and wholesome and successful life.

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Legal Advertisements.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF EL PASO & SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Company for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Bisbee, Cochise County, Arizona, on Monday, November 11th, 1912, at twelve o'clock noon.

GEORGE NOTMAN,
Secretary

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF COCHISE COUNTY, STATE OF ARIZONA

In The Matter of The Estate of Elena Korpp, Deceased.
Notice of Hearing Return of Sale of Real Estate.

Pursuant to an order of this Court made the 14th day of October, 1912, notice is hereby given that the 1st day of November, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day in the Court House of this Court, at the Court House, in the City of Tombstone, have been appointed as the time and place for the hearing upon the return of the proceedings of John Korpp, Administrator of the said Estate, under an order dated the 20th day of June, 1912, authorizing the sale of certain real estate situated in the Warren Mining District, Cochise County, Arizona, described as follows: To-wit: Undivided half interest in and to the six room house, together with the furniture and furnishings therein contained, situated on the Wee Wee Mining Claim; also an undivided half interest in and to the Korpp Patent Lode Mining Claim, which the said administrator has sold at private sale for the sum of Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$450.00) to the person named in his said return to which reference is made for further particulars, and notice is hereby given that any person or persons interested in the said estate may appear at the time and place above mentioned and file written objections to the confirmation of said sale and may be heard and produce witnesses in support of his objections.

Dated October 14th, 1912.
J. E. JAMES,
Clerk of the Superior Court.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, IN THE COUNTY OF COCHISE, STATE OF ARIZONA

Notice of Hearing Petition IN THE Matter of the Estate of CLARA LUCAS EDWARDS, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that William N. Edwards has filed in this court his Petition praying for Letters of Administration of the Estate of Clara Lucas Edwards, deceased, and that the same will be heard on Friday the 25th day of October, A. D. 1912, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Courtroom of said court, in the City of Tombstone, County of Cochise, State of Arizona, and all persons interested in said estate are notified, then and there to appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

J. E. JAMES,
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J. E. JAMES,
Clerk of the Superior Court.

MINERAL APPLICATION NO. 016804 Mineral Application No. 016804, United States Land Office, Phoenix, Arizona, Aug. 29, 1912. Notice is hereby given that James M. Howlett, whose postoffice address is Kelvin, Arizona, has made application for patent to the American Lode claim.

Mineral Survey No. 2851, situated approximately in T. 23, S. 8, E. 4, G. & S. R. E. & M., Warren Mining District, Cochise County, Arizona, described as follows: Beginning at Cor. No. 1, whence U. S. M. No. 4, Warren Mining District, S. 8, E. 4, G. & S. R. E. & M., 231.6 ft. to Cor. No. 2, thence S. 32 deg. 05 min. E. 82.7 ft. to Cor. No. 3, thence S. 86 deg. 45 min. W. 328.6 ft. to Cor. No. 4, thence N. 32 deg. 05 min. W. 16 ft. to Cor.

Which is Better for Arizona Prosperity or Experiment?

What Every Arizona Voter Should Know and Why.

Arizona has hundreds of thousands of acres of land that should be tapped by railroads.

One running from \$10 to \$40 a ton is being thrown on the dump because it costs too much to haul it to a railroad.

What Arizona needs most to develop her resources is Railroads.

Under the laws of the State and the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission, railroads cannot make improvements or extensions except with borrowed money. (See Laws of the First Legislature of the State of Arizona, Chap. 90, Sec. 48, and Rules of I. C. C.)

By reason of the absolutely unnecessary expense and unfair reduction of earnings, it will cost the railroads about one and a half million dollars a year, if the bills submitted to the people to be voted on November 5th become laws.

One and a Half Million Dollars will pay interest, at 5%, on Thirty Million Dollars. These bills will exclude just that much capital from the state, which could be invested, would develop the country and give employment to thousands of people.

THE MEN WHO HAVE SUBMITTED THESE BILLS HAVE CONFIDENCE THAT THE PEOPLE WILL GIVE THE RAILROADS A SQUARE DEAL. THEREFORE, THE RAILROADS HAVE REFUSED HERETOFORE TO TREAT WITH SELF-SEEKING POLITICIANS AND HAVE APPEALED THEIR CASE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA.

PROSPERITY FIRST, EXPERIMENT SECOND, THEREFORE, DEFEAT THESE BILLS NOVEMBER 5TH.

"AN ACT REGULATING THE NUMBER OF MEN TO BE EMPLOYED ON TRAINS AND ENGINES."

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 304 and 305—House Bill No. 44.)

This is a useless expenditure of money and against public policy. It requires an extra man on light engines, that is, engines that are not pulling cars. Of what earthly use is such a man? Where would he sit? What would he do? Just draw pay. Do you think that is fair? Certainly you don't. The fewer men on an engine the better. There is less chance of their talking instead of attending to business, and causing a wreck.

"AN ACT REGULATING HEADLIGHTS ON ALL LOCOMOTIVES."

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 206 and 307—House Bill No. 42.)

It practically creates a monopoly. One company, the Pyle Co., virtually controls all high candle power electric headlight patents. What was the power behind the throne? Experiments have shown conclusively that electric headlights are dangerous on double track. Inventions are coming so thick and fast that this form of light may be a back number in two or three years. Why tie the railroads down with a law and prevent them from taking advantage of new inventions? Even now, competent authorities disagree as to the best form of headlight.

"AN ACT REQUIRING ALL ENGINEERS AND CONDUCTORS TO HAVE THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE BEFORE BEING ELIGIBLE TO HOLD SUCH POSITION."

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 308 and 309—House Bill No. 50.)

It is class legislation that forces every man who now holds a position as an engineer or conductor, if he did not have three years' experience as a fireman, or a brakeman, to give up his job. Experience won't make brains. Some men might be firemen, or brakemen, for years and still be unfitted for promotion, and others, after one year's experience would be perfectly competent to handle a train. The law robs the sons of Arizona of their birthright and forces them to give way, because of lack of opportunity, to the tramp engineer, or conductor—men who are able to produce letters showing they have had three years' experience, letters that may be forged.

No. 1 the place of the beginning. The location notice of the American claim is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cochise County, Arizona, in Book 32, page 557. Adjoining claims are Virginia Lode Sur. No. 1247 on the north; Ormand Lode Sur. No. 1238 on the east and Baton Rouge Lode Sur. No. 1238 on the south. Area in conflict with Virginia Lode Survey No. 1347 amounting to 0.633 acres is expressly excluded from this application.

FRANK H. PARKER,
Register.

Date of First Publication September 1, 1912.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT OF FINAL ACCOUNT AND DISTRIBUTION OF ESTATE

In the Superior Court of Cochise County, State of Arizona.

In The Matter of The Estate of Sophia Harris, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Sidney M. Harris, as executor of the Last Will and Testament of Sophia Harris, deceased, has rendered and presented for settlement and filing in said court his final account of the administration of the said estate and a petition for the distribution of the same, and that the 25th day of October, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the court room of said Court House in Tombstone, of said Cochise County, has been duly appointed by said court for the settlement of said account, and the hearing of said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file his exception in writing to the said final account and contest the same and show cause, if any, why a final distribution of said estate should not be ordered.

Dated October 10th 1912.
J. E. JAMES,
Clerk of the Superior Court.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF COCHISE, STATE OF ARIZONA

In The Matter of The Estate of Harry Elsworth Kirk, Deceased.

Notice of time appointed for proving will and for hearing application for letters of administration with the will annexed.

Pursuant to an order of said Superior Court made on the 10th day of October, 1912, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 25th day of October, 1912, at one o'clock p. m. at the Court Room of said Court, at the County Court House in the City of Tombstone, County of Cochise, State of Arizona, has been appointed as the time and

"AN ACT LIMITING THE NUMBER CARS IN A TRAIN."

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 310 and 311—House Bill No. 4)

The development of the State will be held back because roads will not be allowed to work up to their full capacity. Inducement is there to a railroad to improve its lines by elf curves, reducing grades, putting in heavier rails and better equipment if it is not going to be allowed to reap the benefits. It is that it is dangerous to handle long trains. Where does the lie, with modern airbrake equipment? On the Southern Pacific has not been a man even injured in more than three years result of handling long trains. Mr. Cattleman and Mr. P. means that your products must wait, if the train has served when it reaches the station where your cars are, even the engine might be capable of handling ten or fifteen cars more ease. What you want is service, and you don't want that restricted by law, as long as it is safe.

"AN ACT PROVIDING THAT RAILROADS SHALL NOT CHARGE MORE THAN TEN CENTS A MILE."

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 212 and 313—Senate Bill No. 24)

The population of Arizona is less than two to the square. Passenger traffic is so light that this law will make a drain of \$320,000 a year on the railroads. It will limit their borrowing by just that much, will force them to curtail present high class and will inhibit expansion in the future. The Southern Pacific, in last year, from sources in the State of Arizona, \$501,474, or 40.415,633.51. Does that look as if it were charging too much? The three-cent fare law will force the restriction of passenger and home-seekers' rates, that are doing so much to bring into the State. In proportion to population, the rates in Arizona are lower than any State in the Union. Texas has tried attractive laws with the result that railroad construction has come to a standstill—only 12 miles of road built in the first six of 1912, and no promise for the second six months. Re \$320,000.00 will pay interest, at 5%, on \$6,400,000.00 that the r will not be able to invest.

FINALLY: The people of

this State established a corporation commission to take care of just such questions as these. (See Chap. 90, Laws of the First Session of the Legislature of the State of Arizona). Here the railroads and the people might be heard and equal justice done. Why not let this body attend to these matters? Why enact laws that are not needed?

(Advertisement)

El Paso
Osaple Jubilee
October 22, 23, 24,

One Fare For Round

Tickets on sale October 21 to 27 inclusive. Final limit, October 27.

Civic and Military parades, Street Fairs and val, fire drills, Base Ball Games, Grand Ft. Bliss Garrison, consisting of Cavalry, and Artillery, Band Concerts, Fireworks and Illuminated Parade of Chief Osaple and ret

4 Days of Sport—Music and Pleasure.
Eugene Fox, G. P. A., E. P. and S. W., El P

Why Not Own a Home

I have two very desirable houses in Canyon which are going at a low figure as er intends to leave town.

One five room house in good condition. One four room house, modern and in good repair, yard for chickens.

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